

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XI.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

No. 21.

JUST OPENED!

SIX CASES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

NICEST EVER SHOWN

IN QU'APPELLE.

Prices Right. Call and See Them.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.

I HAVE TWO LADIES' BLACK ASTRACHAN JACKETS (SIZE 36-38) THAT I WILL SELL AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

J. A. Lidgate,
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc.,
Lowest Prices.

DENTAL.

W. D. COWAN, D.D.S., SURGEON-DENTIST, visits Indian Head on the second Friday and following Saturday of every month; Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, on the Wednesday and Thursday following.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc., 100-102, Qu'Appelle Station, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

MEDICAL.

D. C. CARTER, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Dentist, etc., Graduate of the University of Toronto, Ontario, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, Sales for the North West Territories, on the shortest notice. A commission can be made at my office, or at the Auctioneers Office, Qu'Appelle.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN - HOUSE IN WESTERN part of town. For particulars apply to FRANK AMAS.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR GRASSMERE PUBLIC SCHOOL, District No. 244, a teacher holding a third-class certificate. Salary is kept on about seven months, from April 1st. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to March 10, 1896. State salary required. JOHN B. BUNN, Secy.

BATEMAN & BRETHAUER.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

5c. per Line

Invested in a PROGRESS WANT, TO LET, LOST, FOUND, ASTRAY, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE AD BRINGS QUICK RESULTS.

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PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS in a surprising short time. It is a certain, reliable, and safe remedy, and is sold in all drug stores.

W. C. McCORMACK & SONS, 100-102, Qu'Appelle Station, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

Mr. J. H. Herry, Chemist, 100-102, Qu'Appelle Station, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

Large Bottles, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a child among ye takin' notes, An' faith he'll prove 'em."

Qu'Appelle : Progress

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At the Printing Office, Qu'Appelle Station, Assn., N.W.T., Canada.

Subscription Price \$1 per annum in advance; \$1.50 if not paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards as per arrangement according to space.

Transient Ads, such as Legal Notices, By-Laws, Tenders, Notices of Meetings, etc., 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion, solid newspaper measure.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements of Wills, To Let, Found, Astry, etc., 5 cents per line each insertion.

Church Notices and Society Entertainments from which a revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Rates for Commercial, Contract and Permanent advertisements will be furnished on application.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to accept advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

A liberal commission allowed to parties willing to act as agents for the paper.

FREDERICK BELLE, Editor and Prop.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

The opening of the great Canadian Northwest Immigration convention in the Lyceum theatre, Winnipeg, on the 27th, was an unequivocal success. Representatives of the various industries of Canada and the Territories were in full evidence, there being hardly a district comprehended between that vast area between the Lake of the Woods and the Pacific coast that had not furnished forth at least one representative. Wheat growers, cattle ranchers, dairymen, lumbermen, miners, fishermen, all were in attendance and all speaking in eulogistic terms of the particular industry and locality of which they were there as delegates. In addition to the industries above noted, the manufacturing, financial and business elements were well to the fore. The convention was opened by His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Primate of Canada, by offering a short but impressive and appropriate prayer, then followed an address by Lieut. Governor Patterson, who was loudly cheered when coming forward to speak. "He expressed," says the Free Press, "his pleasure at meeting such a representative and intelligent gathering from all parts of the vast Northwest, and congratulated the promoters of the convention on the success which had crowned their worthy effort. The convention should open the eyes of Canada and of the world to the fact that the Northwest is one of the great factors in the progress and civilization of the world. It has passed its babyhood and as a youth seeks admission and recognition among the nations. The time was past, he rejoiced to say, when Great Britain regarded her colonies as trivial circumstances in her imperial greatness, the day had arrived when British statesmen and the British people looked upon her colonies as the reserve forces of the empire, its future hope, a field for expansion and prosperous development. They no longer send their people by thousands to populate foreign lands, and to benefit and build up unfriendly rivals. He rejoiced that that time was passed, now the cry is for a united empire, hands round the world, and with such a scheme carried out in its perfection the British empire would stand for the mistress for peace and prosperity of the civilized world. The convention was a step toward that end; everything that tended to the development and improvement of Canada and the Northwest was a movement towards closer ties with the motherland. We were all proud of the race from which we sprung, and our ambition was to perpetuate that race and preserve its prestige and traditions in this new empire which we have undertaken to build up in the Canadian Northwest."

This great gathering of the representatives of the Canadian clans, if we may so term it, putting aside all political opinion for the time being, and joining issue for the common good of the country of their adoption, will, there can be little doubt, be productive of a vast amount of good that will be felt throughout the length and breadth of a country it is within the power of every settler to help to build up, and by united strength and will, make one of the most powerful countries, commercially and socially, the world has ever looked upon.

A NOBLE CANINE.

It Saves the Life of a child at the Expense of its Own.

Early in the week Donald, the 9-year-old son of Mr. Edly, of the civil health department, who lives near the junction of the river at St. Boniface, was driving his dog sleigh along the Red river when he had the misfortune to run right into one of the numerous holes in the ice which neither he nor the animal had observed. The dog soon struggled out dragging its sleigh behind it, but minus its burden, for the little fellow had become insensible from the sudden shock, and would undoubtedly have been drowned but for the remarkable conduct of the dog. Finding that his master had disappeared the animal at once returned to the hole. It plunged in and soon had the boy fished to the edge of the ice, and with an intelligence and perseverance which is almost worthy of a human mind—such as those from experience know the nature of such a task with our ice will appreciate—the dog ultimately succeeded in getting his master out of danger so far as drowning was concerned, but his noble efforts did not cease here. He grabbed the boy by the clothing and laboriously began to drag him towards his home, and was so occupied when discovered. The boy was soon out of all danger, having every attention paid to him, but the dog's condition, as naturally would be the case under such conditions, was never thought of until he showed signs of illness some time afterwards, and notwithstanding all that could be done for him he died on Friday.

A Lawyer's Valentine.

I'm not dead, far from it, my friend. By one of our profession. This, then, the term of Valentine is a special service. Permit me, therefore, to report myself on this occasion. Quite ready to proceed to court and file my declaration.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Delineator.

The March number of the Delineator is called the Great Spring Number, and is especially valuable and interesting because of the early forecast of the coming of the early summer and the late of the late summer and the late of the late summer.

Moths.

DO NOT INJURE THE GOODS OF THE MERCHANT WHO ADVISES.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Progress:

On the 11th inst. of Feb. two or three weeks ago, I referred to a quarry in which Miss Adams had rather a narrow escape from injury, and casting blame on a young man for not seeing to it that she was safe.

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Accident Near Brandon.

A Young Man Sends a Bullet Through His Brain.

About 11 o'clock Saturday, says a Brandon despatch, Samuel Jenkins, a young man of about 25 years, who lives with Mr. L. Nelson northwest of this city, in the vicinity of the Sanderson farms, shot himself through the head with a large Colt's revolver. The bullet entered just over the left ear and went through the head, coming out slightly over the right ear, piercing through the brain.

No one was present when the shot was fired, but his friends cannot conceive but that it was accidental. The shot was heard by a man working near by, who called in assistance, and Dr. Fleming was sent for. The unfortunate man was still living at last reports, but hopes of recovery are entertained. He, in company with Mr. Nelson, had just returned on Thursday from spending the winter with friends in Ontario.

Indian Head Items.

A Few Local and Personal Paragraphs From Our Neighbor Down the Line.

A meeting of the Indian Head Creamery association was held in the town hall on the 24 inst., for the purpose of electing officers, when the following gentlemen were appointed: President, M. W. Dickson; Vice-President, Mr. A. McKay; Sec.-Treasurer, A. W. Sherwood; also twelve directors were chosen. From present indications there can be no doubt as to the success of the enterprise. There will be another meeting on the 13th inst.

Your correspondent interviewed Mr. James Churchill, Government veterinary for the provincial district of Assiniboia, who has just returned from Pheasant Forks, whither he had been on official business. He says he discovered no disease of a contagious nature on any of the ranches in that locality. The doctor found the roads in many places very bad owing to the extremely mild weather. He says the country which he visited was well adapted to mixed farming and stock raising. The stock in the districts visited by him are in prime condition.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Regina, will deliver a lecture here on the 6th inst. Should the weather prove favorable the attendance will be large on that occasion.

Mr. John Phillips, whose eye was injured several weeks ago, has gone to Winnipeg hospital for treatment.

Lorlie Lisping.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

By the time this goes to press we will probably have a change in the weather, in the moon and in our pot office; a change in the prayers of our church members and a change in our mail route; a change in our government, a change in the price of butter and eggs, a change in our school board, and a change in our local preachers, and if a few more of our young ladies would only change their names, the latter would be the best change of all.

The debate on the school question has evidently stirred up a hornet's nest at Pheasant Forks. Who is postmaster-general down there for word has been received here that he has made threats to circulate a petition to have the mail route cut off and Lorlie post office closed.

Justice of the Peace Cantelon had a very heavy docket on hand

Catch a Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short pot of the breath through the flower, supplied with each bottle of the Catch a Relieved Powder, affords the most reliable and sure relief for all cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is sold in all drug stores.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Moths.

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QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, March 5, 1896.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and interesting paragraphs that treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Napoleon police last year sheltered 521 tramps.

The introduction of the curfew is proposed at Moscow.

St. Charles Tupper's official majority 8,791, the figures being 3,797 to 3,997.

Paris W. C. T. U. have voted "Trilby" and "The Maxman" immoral literature.

The latest returns from Northumberland, N. B., give Robinson a majority of 419.

Revocation of Eschum, Man., has been convicted of selling liquor without a license.

The post office and residence of Wm. Edson, of Whitecourt, Man., has been destroyed by fire.

R. B. Ferguson's large furniture store and stock at Regina, has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000.

A Winnipeg wood yard estimates that he has had 10 cords of wood stolen during the past three years.

Norman, the 11 year old son of Robert Parker, near Waxauqua, was instantly killed by a kick from a horse recently.

Miss Marion St. Clair Macintosh, third daughter of Lieut. Gov. Macintosh, of Regina, has been married to Mr. A. L. Castellane, of Regina.

Chancellor Boyd, in the Wilton arson case at St. Thomas, refused to allow the deposition of witnesses at the request to be used as evidence.

The Liberals of Annapolis have offered Attorney General Longley the unanimous nomination for the Commons.

The Hamilton council by a vote of 11 to 5 has refused to entertain the petition asking for the reduction of the number of liquor licenses from 15 to 10.

Thompson, of Mooseman, sentenced to fourteen years in Manitoba penitentiary, for forging in connection with a murder case, has been taken to his quarters.

The report of the wheat crop for 1895 on the North Dakota division of the Great Northern, an estimated first of the year by the agents, amounts to 25,000,000 bushels.

The license commissioners for district No. 2, of Manitoba, for the current year, are Messrs. S. R. Marlett, forage in Prairie, J. L. Underhill, Strathclair, and A. E. Harris, Birtle.

Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, has taken up his residence with Rev. Dr. Barclay, at St. Paul's Manse, Montreal, that he may go through a course of study at McGill, the rest of the winter.

Mr. E. H. Myers, M. P. P., has been appointed vice consul at Milwaukee for Sweden and Norway, rendered vacant by the death of the incumbent at Portage la Prairie, and the office hereafter will be maintained in the town of Milwaukee.

Matthew Slater, of Redburn, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license, and as he had been convicted of similar offences on two previous occasions, was fined \$100 and costs, or nine months, which is the minimum penalty for the third offence.

The latest report from the Bailey gold mine at School Lake, Baitty Lake district, is that the shafts of two separate veins are now down over 150 feet and that both veins are richer and richer as depth is attained. The vein that was less than three feet wide on the surface is now five feet wide and the ore taken out at that depth is filled with nuggets of free gold.

A most shocking case of infanticide has come to light in Chatham. Mary Traver, a domestic, gave birth to a child when a doctor was called, and to his surprise when the child she replied that she had none. Search resulted in finding the body of a baby boy with its throat cut. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the mother killed the child.

IN METALLURGY.

A Declaration to the Question by the German Chancellor.

The pressure brought to bear on the government by the German metallurgists has resulted in a statement on the subject. The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in the Reichstag, made the following declaration of policy in this connection:

"We have gone exhaustively into the question of raising and strengthening the value of silver with the federal governments, being guided by the conviction that the fluctuation and the heavy fall in the price of silver caused serious economic distress in Germany, in spite of the fact that her monetary system rested securely on the gold standard. As the secretary of the treasury stated on Feb. 11, 1895, the first point to be considered is the serious injury to German silver mining. The production of German silver amounts to about nine per cent. of the total output of the world. A fall in price is not only of such moment in the immensely large production of foreign ores. But to Germany it implies a decrease in value as to endanger home silver mining. Another point is its influence on German exports to silver countries. There is no doubt that trade with them is made much more difficult by fluctuations of the fall in silver, although lately the fluctuations have been comparatively small, and those affected have been able to find means of security against losses. But the German export trade to silver countries has suffered from the conditions of the exchange. I do not underestimate," he added, "the importance of the effect produced by this cause, but they must not be placed too high. Our exports to silver countries amount to only three quarters per cent. of our total exports, and in spite of the set-back during the month when silver fell, they, on the whole, have made favorable progress. The official statistics prove that the depreciated currency of silver countries contributes to facilitate competition with the exports of these countries until the moment when a compensating influence arises, and home prices and wages establish themselves. The final result being that the silver crisis has become degraded to the level of paper

RELATION OF TEMPERATURE TO MILK.

The position taken in these columns that the temperature of milk is of great importance is confirmed by results of experiments at the Vermont Experiment Station that have since come to hand. The tests were made direct, being the summary of temperature observations and milk records taken in the routine work of the station. These are summarized for a long period, with the result that it appears that the quality of the milk is changed in reverse of the movement of the thermometer; that is, when the thermometer goes down the quality of the milk goes up. The same result was noted in relation to quantity. Such tests as these can only be considered as evidence for the fact that the temperature of milk is of great importance. We shall not, therefore, dwell upon them and occupy only further space for the summary given by the station.

1. Fall Test.—Nearly two thirds of the changes in per cent. of total solids, and over half the changes in fat percentages were inverse to thermometric variations.

2. Winter Test.—Nearly two thirds of the changes in fat percentages were inverse to thermometric variations.

3. Spring and Summer Pasture Test.—The changes in fat percentages were in the same direction as the changes in the quality of the milk.

4. These five separate tests, covering practically the entire year, and the conditions of pasture, summer milking and winter barn feeding, point directly to the conclusion that the tendency of cows is to give from day to day richer milk when the temperature falls and poorer milk as the temperature rises.

5. The above touches only quality of milk. It will not be understood that we advocate low temperature, that is, freezing temperatures. The right temperature is not namable, but in cold weather about 45 degrees gained by close quarters sacrifices all that is gained, or so it is believed.—Ann. Agri. Cult.

Handling a Heifer.

John Gould said at a farmers' institute in Maine, held by the Maine State Board of Agriculture, that "the heifer should come into the dairy at two years old, and I want her to have the same hard education that my dairy cows have. If she comes in at the age of one year, she will not have the work of breaking her. Some of you can remember that process. It surpassed anything that Barnum ever had. I would feed her liberally of bran for that developing life she is having to supply."

"I want this heifer stable every day in the year after she comes into the dairy. Let us make this stable life a continuous habit, so that we shall have uniform milking and handling. Another thing I would mention in this connection, I would not have this heifer come back into the dairy just as soon as I could get her there; I want an interval of three or four months. If the natural period be to come back into the dairy in a year, then make it fifteen months. I believe in this. Do you agree with Mr. Gould that stabling a heifer should be continuous?"

Churning Sweet Cream.

Prof. Robertson as dairy commissioner of Canada reports an experiment in churning sweet cream at different temperatures, varying from 41 up, to 55 degrees. The table of results is quite complete. We condense his facts. The lowest amount of fat in the butter milk was found when it was churned at 41 degrees. F and the largest amount of fat in the butter milk at the highest temperature, at 55 degrees. The time of churning decreased as the temperature raised from 59 minutes at 41 degrees to 10 minutes at 55 degrees. The experiments were duplicated. In one case, the highest temperature of churning being 55 degrees and in the other 53 degrees. The same law followed. In both trials, the conclusions are thus stated by the commissioner:

"The results from these 42 tests indicate that:

"When the churning of sweet cream is started at a temperature of 59 degrees F., or under, the quantity of butter fat remaining in the buttermilk need not exceed 0.5 per cent. of one per cent."

"For the efficient recovery of the butter fat by the churning of sweet cream, the temperature of the cream should not be above 50 degrees F. when the churning is started; and the churn of a revolving one should not be filled to more than one quarter of its actual holding capacity."

RULES FOR WELL-BEHAVED CHILDREN.

Shut every door after you, and without slamming it.

Don't make a practice of shouting, jumping or running in the house.

Never call to persons upstairs or in the next room. If you wish to speak to them go quietly to where they are.

Always speak kindly and politely to everybody. If you would have them do the same to you.

When told to do or not to do a thing by either parent, never ask why you should or should not do it.

Tell of your own faults and misdoings, not those of your brothers and sisters.

Be prompt at every meal hour.

Never sit down at the table or in the sitting room with dirty hands or tumbled hair.

Never interrupt any conversation, but wait patiently your turn to speak.

Never reserve your good manners for company, but be equally polite at home and abroad.

Let your first, last and best confidant be your mother.—Ex.

MOTHERS.

As I am my mother made me.—John Q. Adams.

The mother's heart is the child's schoolroom.—H. W. Beecher.

All I am, or hope to be, I owe to my noble mother.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy.—Spanish proverb.

LEGISLATURE NOTES.

FACTS, FIGURES AND FINANCES.

Figures From the Reports of the Departments, etc.

From the information given in the report of the attorney-general, the following is gleaned: The total number of prisoners and insane persons received into the jail of the province during the year was 455, as compared with 419 received in 1894. The number received in the eastern judicial district was 283, last year 274. The prisoners did 1,750 days' work; central district, received 89, last year 79. Western division 21 received, last year 101.

In the eastern district 21 cases had been tried at the assizes, 13 convictions had been secured, and there were eight acquittals. Thirty-three cases had been tried in the county court judges' criminal court, resulting in 10 convictions and one acquittal. Central district 4 tried, 3 convictions, 1 acquittal, 13 speedy trials, 13 convictions, 1 acquittal, one case of proceedings stayed. Western division, 4 trials, 1 conviction, 3 acquittals, 10 speedy trials, 11 convictions and one acquittal. The four local titles offices yielded a revenue of \$40,167.91, last year, \$42,102.19.

Hon. Thos. Greenway will shortly make a formal demand upon the Dominion government for the \$250,000 which the Manitoba government claims is due to the province, and which amount has been held back for years as a subject of dispute between the Dominion and province. Under the better terms Mr. Greenway and his cabinet are of opinion that the Dominion is liable for the amount of money expended in building the present parliament buildings and government house, which the province paid for. The proceeds from school lands sold in Manitoba are also said to be due the province. The outcome will prove very interesting to all concerned.

The report of the municipal commissioners department shows the following bank balances: Eastern district, \$5,723.20; central, \$7,937.70; western, \$1,981.21. Wolf County paid: Eastern district, \$11,179; central, \$11,679; western, \$1,073.20. Receipts of the eastern district, \$11,243.20; expenses, \$11,243.20; central, receipts, \$7,521.35; expenses, \$7,521.35; western, receipts, \$7,521.35; expenses, \$7,521.35. Sinking funds in the hands of the treasurer for investment: Eastern judicial district, \$2,100; on hand, \$1,087.74; Co. of Brandon, \$2,100; Co. of Winnipeg, \$2,100; Co. of Yorkville, \$1,153.33; Rapid City, \$1,153.33; total, \$10,853.39.

Domestic Parliament.

The preparation of the Dominion voters' lists last year cost \$25,000.

Replying to Mr. Davin, Hon. Mr. Foster said he had asked Lieutenant Governor Mackintosh for a complete statement of the accounts and liabilities of the Northwest exhibition. As soon as received the government would take the whole matter into consideration.

The Winnipeg and Great Northern railway bill, extending the time of the charter to December 31, 1900, and giving power to build a branch line to Portage la Prairie, has been discussed by the railway committee. The extension was agreed to but that relating to the branch line was laid over for further consideration.

Lord Aberdeen has signed an order-in-council granting certain reservations of land in the Northwest to Father Lacombe for the purpose of a half breed settlement. His excellency wrote the following memorandum on the order: I sign and approve this report with pleasure and I believe this occasion to offer my sincere wishes for the success of the enterprise devised with so much sympathy, devotion and wisdom by our friend Father Lacombe.

A Commissioner in N. B.

GENTLEMEN, Having used Haggard's Pedicure in our family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else that we have ever tried for chills and colds in children as well as grown up people. It is a relief that tight binding sensation in the chest. We would not be without it for anything, as we have a lot of friends who have used it.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, Commissioner in N. B., Balmoral, Man.

Minnie I never noticed before that this mirror had a wrinkle in it. Mamma I thought you were able to see wrinkles in any mirror you looked into.

Sick Children.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, Sour Stomach and Constipation arise from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of these organs.

Willie Will teacher go to heaven when she dies, ma? Mrs. Ferry—Yes, dear. Willie But they let her in.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites and Lime and Soda, and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in perfectly palatable form. It is the best for coughs and colds and all lung troubles. Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

"All the good things have been said—Stately murmured with a sigh, Mable yawned and shook her head—'Well, suppose you try good bye.'"

The Breath of the Pinus.

Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and lung troubles are cured by Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25c and 50c. It breathes out the healing virtues of the pine forests.

"Baroness, have you heard—'Is it a secret your excellency?' 'Yes.' 'Then I have heard of it.'"

Constipation Cured.

GENTLEMEN, I was in very poor health for over four years, the doctor called it Constipation. No walking, no sleep, no much rest, I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B. ALFRED TROEN, Montreal, Que.

Jones—Smith is in business for myself, isn't he? Brown—For himself? Well, I should say he is in business for the benefit of an extravagant family.

A Merchant Testifies.

GENTLEMEN, I write to tell you how good I have found Haggard's Yellow Oil for sore throat. In one family alone the Yellow Oil cured several cases, and my customers now recognize its great value. They seem to prefer it to all others.

D. COLMIER, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Cannon Station, N. B.

FAINTING SPELLS FROM KIDNEY DISEASE.

A Sufferer for 18 Months Cured by South American Kidney Cure.

For eighteen long months Mrs. J. Hallman, wife of a well known flour and feed merchant of Berlin, Ont., was troubled with an affection of the kidneys. As illustrating how seriously kidney trouble may develop, the pain in Mrs. Hallman's case would become so severe at times as to cause fainting spells, and it was dangerous to have her left alone in the house. "During all this time," she says, "I never knew what a comfortable night's rest was. I doctored, and in fact tried everything; but nothing seemed to relieve for any length of time. I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised in the local paper, and the case described seemed to be my complaint exactly. I purchased a bottle, and relief came in a few days, and the second bottle cured me of all kidney trouble."

"Hurry up, Maud. Mr. Jones has been waiting for me all day." "Humph! Let him wait. Didn't he keep me waiting three years before he spoke?"

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

For the Remedy Which Cures Rheumatism in From 1 to 3 Days.

"I would rather give fifty dollars a bottle for South American Rheumatic Cure than be without the remedy, if I was again troubled with rheumatism as in the past." These are the words of Mr. Wm. McAteer, living near Tremont, Ontario, who says, "I have been troubled with rheumatism for five years, and was so bad at times that I could not put on my coat without assistance, and the severest pain. Two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure completely cured me and I am to-day in perfect health, a statement which I have been unable to make for the last five years. The remedy gave me perfect relief within the first few hours."

Passenger (on the vestibule limited)—Porter, does this train stop at Dunkeyville? Porter—No, sah; she don't even hesitate dar, sah.

PRETTY PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

William Welsh, M. P. for Quebec, P. E. I. Endorses Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

One of the genuinely pretty sections of the Dominion is Prince Edward Island. Those who have not had the opportunity of visiting there hope that some day it may come in their vacation. Queen's county is represented in the House of Commons by Mr. William Welsh, one of the many others who have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and from away off in this pretty section of the Dominion he very cheerfully proclaims to all concerned that he has used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and knows whereof he speaks, when he praises it as a remedy for catarrh or cold in the head. Ten minutes is all the time required for it to give relief. It quickly cures.

"I wonder how warm the room is," said Bloomer. "Benny, go and look at the thermometer." The little boy's calculations must have proved unavailing, for he said presently, "the thermometer isn't going."

The Death Rate From Heart Failure.

It hardly needs a census to impress people with increase in the death rate from heart failure. Evidence meets us every day, at almost every point—some citizen or friend dying constantly from this cause. Can the peculiarly effective virtues of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart be too well made known when death is so near with thousands? It is a medicine that gives instant relief from any affection of the heart, and even in cases that medical science has pronounced incurable it cures. It is a most wonderful heart specific, never failing in success.

He (calmly). I couldn't kiss any one but you, dear? She (if that's the case you can't kiss me).

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE.

This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all druggists.

Gadooks. We don't seem to hear anything nowadays about the coming war. Zounds! No, because she has already come, and is now off on her new wheel.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 20 Seconds.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, disposes this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painful and delayed relief is relieved instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness, to cents.

Sold by all druggists.

Teacher—Olya, translate the following sentence into French: My cousin Arthur is greatly attached to me. Olya (quickly) His name is Max."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy-five cents.

Sold by all druggists.

"If I only knew whether the police man is standing there because nothing is happening because he is standing there."

"You ask me to put on glass, I am glad to do so, but I don't want to put on that 'That's all right; it only proves there's more in me than you gave me credit for, see."

First new woman (at the club)—What makes you so blue? Second (duly)—My father-in-law has come to stay with us, and John and he sit at their knitting all day, and cry about my treatment of John.

ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH LONG, HARD RIDING.

Has Travelled Fully 3,000 Miles on His Wheel. He Has Seen All the Wonderful Scenery of the Sports and Tolls of the Danger.

From the Utica, N. Y. Press.

The Rev. Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Presbyterian minister at Whiteboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country.

In an interview a few days ago, he said:

"In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through a part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls. I arrived at Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden against a strong head wind all day.

"After a delightful sail through the Thousand Islands, I stepped on shore in that quaint old city of Kingston. A shower had fallen, and the streets were damp, so that wisdom would have dictated that I, leg weary as I was, should have kept in doors, but so anxious was I to see the old city that I spent the whole evening in the streets.

"Five o'clock next morning brought a very unwise discovery. I was lame in both ankles and knees. The head wind and the damp streets had proved an unfortunate combination. I gave, however, little thought to it, supposing it would wear off in a few hours, and the first dash of sunlight saw me speeding out the splendid road that leads to Napoleon.

"Night overtook me at a little village near Port Hope, but found me still lame. I rested the next day, and the next, but it was too late, the mischief was done. I rode a good many miles the rest of the season, but never a day and seldom a mile without pain.

"The winter came and I put away my wheel, saying, 'now I shall get well,' but to my disappointment I grew worse. Some day my knees almost forbade walking, and my ankles would not permit me to wear shoes. At times I suffered severe pain, so severe as to make study a practical impossibility, yet it must be understood that I concealed the condition of affairs as far as possible.

"From being local the trouble began to spread slightly and my anxiety increased. I consulted two physicians and followed their excellent advice, but without result. So the winter passed, one day in March I happened to take in my hand a newspaper in which a good deal of space was taken by an article in relation to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I should have paid no attention to the article had I not caught the name of a lady whom I knew. I remember I found that she had been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and knowing her as I did I had no doubt of the truth of the statement that she had authorized.

"The first box was not gone before I saw a change, and the third had no more effect before all signs of my rheumatic troubles were gone to stay.

"I say 'gone to stay,' for though there has been every opportunity for a return of the trouble, I have not felt the first twinge of it. I have walked thousands of miles and never before with so little discomfort. I have had some of the most severe tests of strength and endurance, and have come through them without an ache. For example, one afternoon I rode twenty miles, preached that night, and made fifty miles of the hardest kind of road before noon the next day. Another instance was a 'Century run,' the last forty miles of which were made in a downpour of rain through mud and slush.

"You should think I would recommend them to others? Well, I have, and have had the pleasure of seeing very good results in a number of instances. Yes, I should feel that I was neglecting a duty if I failed to suggest Pink Pills to any friend whom I knew to be suffering from rheumatism.

"So, that is not the only disease they cure. I personally know of a number of cures from other troubles, but I have need not only for that, though it would be but fair to add that my general health has been better this summer than ever before in my life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes of ten or larger, by the dozen or hundred at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Rockville, Ont.

Lowest Prices Guaranteed. Write For New Catalogue.

LESLIE BROS., Winnipeg, Man.

ONE OF THE BEST BEVERAGES FOR WINTER USE IS DREWRY'S EXTRA PORTER.

It warms, invigorates and strengthens the system. Well brewed and thoroughly matured. Recommended by many physicians in preference to the imported article.

EDWARD L. DREWRY, WINNIPEG

ROYAL CROWN SOAP.

FREE Books and Pictures for 25 Wrappers.

Send for a list of 100 Books and 6 Pictures.

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ARTICULTURE

FANTASTIC TREE GROWTHS.

The old adage, "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined," has more truth in it than most of the old sayings. The growth of trees and plants, especially if they are of striking form or color, interests all country residents. Various forms of peculiar tree growth are clearly shown in the illustrations. Some of the most curious trees may be shaped into almost any form desired. This work is best done in the nursery rows where there is plenty of material to select from, yet on many farms, there is a hedge row in which plum, cherry, and other sprouts grow unattended, furnishing good subjects for experiment if a few casualties are desired.

To produce the form shown in Fig. 1,

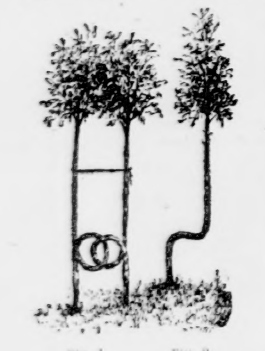


FIG. 1.

select two young shoots, bending them as in the engraving, and tying their tops together so that the stems are parallel. That in Fig. 2 can be produced by bending the stem over the frame, or by driving stakes and tying in the shape desired. Stakes can be driven at each side, and the plant within a foot of the ground, and is adapted for an apple tree planted near the house so that the horizontal portion may serve for an out-door seat. For Fig. 3, select two last season's sprouts, growing about two feet apart, and bend them in a knot as indicated, bend the tops upward, tying them together so that they will assume an upright position, and after one season's

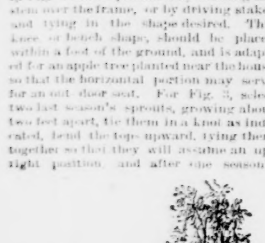


FIG. 2.

growth these two and the other forms will retain their position without tying. To produce the form in Fig. 4, the sprouts should grow within eight inches of each other, and are simply twisted together. Stakes should be driven at each side, and the tops tied together to prevent untwisting. That in Fig. 5 is quickly made but care must be taken not to make the loop too small. In Fig. 6, an iron rod, or tough round wooden stick, three quarters of an inch in diameter is laid upright, and the sprouts are twisted about it. At the top a strip of board with three holes in it is placed at the point shown in the illustration. Other forms of growth can be obtained, but the foregoing are the simplest, and are easily produced. If tied low, the form in Fig. 3

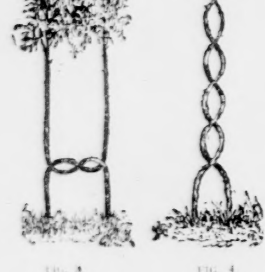


FIG. 3.

will give an excellent seat, and is one of the most desirable shapes shown for one of the trees should also be the one to maintain will still serve its purpose and furnish a good seat. For Fig. 4

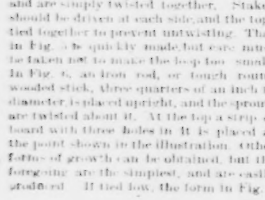


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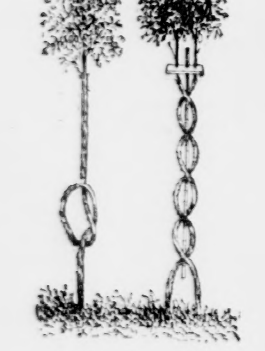


FIG. 5.

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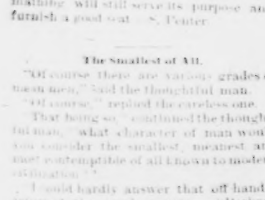


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The smallest of all. "Of course there are various grades of smallness," said the thoughtful man. "Of course," replied the carelessness one. "That being so," continued the thoughtful man, "what character of man would not consider the smallest, meanest and most contemptible of all known to modern civilization?"

"I could hardly answer that off hand," returned the carelessness man. "Perhaps you have given the subject some thought?"

"I have," admitted the thoughtful man. "Then what are your conclusions?"

"I think that the man who is rich enough to build or rent a fine house, but who considers himself too poor to have his servants properly cleaned, is entitled to that distinction."—Chicago Post.

What Made Him Think of It? Barber—Hair cut, sir? Customer—No, just a shave. He is quick as you can see. Yes, sir. (Pause.) Got to make a train. Yes. Got to go to a lecture. (Another pause.) "Scientific lecture?" "No, Bob Ingersoll." (Still another pause.) "Like to have your hair shaved, sir?"—Chicago Tribune.

RINGS AND RING-LORE.

Crownless's signet ring bore his crest, a lion rampant. The finger-ring was the earliest ornament adopted by man. Every Roman freeman was entitled to wear an iron ring. Wedding rings were used in Egypt 3,000 years before Christ. Augustus wore a ring charm to protect him from thunder storms. Betrothal rings came into use in Europe as early as the ninth century. The ring of Cincinnatus is still preserved in the Imperial Museum in Paris.

After Hugh Capet every French King wore a ring as part of the royal regalia. Rings with bangles attached have been worn in India from the earliest times.

Chances is more than one place alludes to the thumb ring as common in his time. Roman ambassadors sent abroad wore gold rings as part of their state dress. Early Celtic rings were executed in intricate work, often of very intricate patterns.

The state ring of the Pope is set with a large cut diamond bearing a portrait of Christ. The ring of the Jewish high priest was invested, by tradition, with many mystic powers.

Luther habitually wore a small ring, in which the setting represented a death's head. In many female religious orders the ring is used during the ceremony of receiving a novice.

When peers are created in Great Britain a ring is used during the ceremony of investiture. Down to the sixteenth century every physician in Europe wore a ring as a badge of his profession.

Greek legends declared that the mystic ring of Ulysses, the King of Lydia, made the wearer inviolable. In the later Roman Empire, rings, cut from solid stone, generally agate or onyx, became fashionable.

The serpent ring, or ring made in the shape of a serpent, was a favorite in Rome during the later republic. Until the seventeenth century a ring being part of the official dress of every priest in the Roman Church.

Most of the medieval kings wore and used signet rings because they were unable to write their names. Anglo-Saxon rings were fashioned after knotted cables, the knot being worn on the outside of the hand.

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ABOUT PAPER.

The Japanese, for two or three centuries, have used a paper which will bear washing. It is said to be much more expensive than cotton or linen, and is therefore less employed as a textile fabric. By one method of making wood paper the wood is held by a mechanical device against a coarse griststone driven at a high speed, the result being of the required fineness.

Waste paper, even when written or printed on, can be made over in the mills. The ink is removed by treating the pulp with soda, which unites with the oil of the ink and allows the color to settle as a sediment.

In 1881 paper cutlasses were invented for the use of the French army. They were light and impenetrable to bullets of the old style, but the penetrative power of modern rifles made them useless and they were abandoned.

It is estimated by paper makers that the consumption of paper for books is only 6 percent of the entire manufacture, the greater portion made being used in the form of wrapping paper or paper for the newspaper press.

The oldest piece of linen paper in existence is a fragment of a manuscript containing a treaty between the Kings of Aragon and Castile. It is dated 1177, and is still in a fair state of preservation, retaining ink very well.

All kinds of paper pulp will carry from 5 to 15 percent of their own weight of clay, and a small addition of this will give it a smooth surface and a fine texture. If it can be properly called so, is believed by many makers to improve the quality of the paper.

Most of the linen rags used in England in the manufacture of paper are imported from the countries surrounding the Mediterranean. The only kind of rag, however, which is the common dress of the people all the year round.

Unless you have a big family of little girls and boys, you will be interested in this account from Harper's Bazar. When baby boys of two years and sometimes of only eighteen months old are large enough to be dressed differently from girls of the same age, they wear one piece of white flannel. These are printed in various ways, and are trimmed with embroidery with heavy designs, or else with braid. Both very narrow ribbed and very large ribbed flannels are used.

One pretty dress, that is always popular, is made of ten box pleats, three pleats in back and front, the others added on the sides under the belt to give the skirt more width. A belt of plique, nearly three inches wide and edged with the other material, is worn on the sides. The large collar may be square in sailor shape, or else it is in Vandyke points, two in front and back, edged with a neat ruffle of embroidery. The sleeves have gauntlet cuffs, trimmed with the collar.

Another lovely little flannel dress has the long waist laid in four narrow box pleats in back and front, to which is sewed a belt of plique, nearly three inches wide and edged with the other material, is worn on the sides. The large collar may be square in sailor shape, or else it is in Vandyke points, two in front and back, edged with a neat ruffle of embroidery. The sleeves have gauntlet cuffs, trimmed with the collar.

Many mothers keep their boys in white all the year round, and using the same flannel in winter as in summer. For these last are house dresses of blue, brown or tan cloth, or of serge, the round waist front having two rows of buttons. The flannel is changed by many rows of black or white buttons. Large white pearl buttons are set on the box pleats.

The belt of plique is sewed on under a belt trimmed with rows of braid, and the flannel is changed by many rows of black or white buttons. Large white pearl buttons are set on the box pleats.

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A PRETTY TOQUE.

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